

SEMI-WEEKLY INTERIOR JOURNAL.

VOL. XXIII.

STANFORD, KY., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1895.

NO. 66

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—Apples cost 25 cents per bushel, delivered.

—The corn crop is good here but fodder is ruined by the early frost.

—Mr. D. N. Lewis, father of Circuit Clerk S. D. Lewis, died Wednesday.

—Mrs. James Hackley was visiting the family of her brother, James Maret, last week.

—Hundreds of gallons of sorghum are made in Rockcastle county every fall. The frost injured many fine patches recently.

—The youngest child of Jailer Griffin was badly burned last Wednesday. The little one put a burning string in its pocket and went out to play. When seen by a passer by its clothing was in flames.

—Mr. Gay, formerly of Pine Hill coal mines, recently purchased the large sand bank situated on the K. C. branch of the L. & N. R. R., belonging to Mr. J. H. Reams. This sand is pronounced very fine for building purposes.

—Elder Eugene Snodgrass delivered an excellent sermon at the Christian church last Sunday. He expects to resume his work in the missionary fields of Japan at an early date. Rockcastle is proud to claim this eloquent young minister as her son.

—A literary society has been organized with Mr. R. G. Williams, president, and Miss Lucille Joplin, secretary. The name of the society is "Salmagundi." The exercises for the first meeting, Friday evening, will be entertaining and spicy. We have sufficient literary talent in our town to insure the success of this praiseworthy undertaking.

—The teachers were made happy last Saturday by receiving a large payment from the State treasury. They should remember that

Democrats are at the helm,
And democrats will stay there,
The grandest State in all the realm,
Is Kentucky, else to day, there.

—Mr. Hugh Miller has purchased the Newcomb Hotel. Mr. Miller and wife will take charge of this popular hotel next month and we bespeak success for them, for there is no more courteous gentleman in Kentucky than the former and no lady better prepared to direct the culinary department than the latter.

—The Misses Butler, of Winchester, entered the Institute last week. Misses Bertha and Eva Martin visited friends here last week. Mrs. E. J. Brown is visiting relatives in Livingston. Miss Lillian Owens, of Harboursville, is the guest of Mrs. J. M. Jones. Mrs. Rice and Miss Browning, of Livingston, were in town Wednesday. Mr. M. Miller is improving in health. Mr. Wm. Baker and family are out from Putski.

MIDDLEBURG, CASEY COUNTY.

—Rev. Rice preached at Grove Saturday night and Sunday.

—A little girl baby arrived at Zack Deik's on the 9th and one at Mike Jones' on the 9th. All parties doing well.

—J. W. McWhorter, Jr., has been appointed collector for school district No. 32 and has taken the business into his hands.

—Working on the Christian church is progressing finely. Mr. G. K. Jeter, the foreman, tells us that the carpenter's work will be completed in about four weeks.

—J. M. Durham, our postmaster, has been seriously ill for some days but is better at this writing. Mrs. Pamela Wall and her sister, Mrs. Louisa Singleton, of Kingsville, visited Mrs. T. S. Benson Friday and returned home Sunday.

—Some think that the cheap rates to Texas on the 30th is a republican scheme to carry democrats away just on the eve of the election. And it may be true too. For deeds dark and devilish the republican leaders are not only entitled to the cake but should have the whole bakery, along with a few barrels of flour and the mill that ground it.

—Rev. F. Grider, republican candidate for the Legislature, spoke at Yosemite Saturday, but failed to turn those republicans over there who swear they will vote for Tom Baldock if it cost them the best old hen on the place. Tom must be a good one. We hear of republicans in every section of the county just tearing their shirts for him. The republicans are going to make a desperate effort though to save Rev. Grider, who seems to be losing ground every day. Only a little effective work from now till the election will be necessary to elect Baldock, and this work should be done. Tom is a worthy fellow and deserves the support of every voter in the county, regardless of politics. So let us all go to work and elect one of the best men in the county to the Legislature.

—Josh Billings said: "Rise early, work hard and late, live on what you can sell, give nothing away, and if you don't die rich and go to the devil, you may sue me for damages."

—If your children are subject to croup, watch for the first symptom of the disease—hoarseness. If Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is given as soon as the child becomes hoarse it will prevent the attack. Even after the croupy cough has appeared the attack can always be prevented by giving this remedy. It is also invaluable for colds and whooping cough. For sale by Craig & Hocker, Stanford, Ky.

NEWSY NOTES.

—Fire burned a hotel and caused a total loss of \$75,000 at Dyersburg, Tenn.

—Hopkinsville is preparing to vote on local option as a result of Sam Jones' meeting.

—Archie Barnett, a prominent Davies county farmer, was run over by a train and killed.

—Over 25,000 deaths from cholera have occurred in Japan during the past few months.

—The Lexington republicans have nominated Woodford G. Dauph for the Legislature.

—President Cleveland reached Washington Thursday. He goes to Atlanta next week.

—President Cleveland's cabinet at Wednesday noon, met for the first time in several months.

—The American mail steamer Freddie M., sank off the coast of Yucatan and nine lives were lost.

—Judge Parker, at Fort Smith, Kan., has during his term of service sentenced 151 persons to hang.

—Fitzsimmons refuses to be a party to the proposed agreement for a soft-glove sparring exhibition.

—Mrs. John Langdon, living near Toledo, O., gave birth to five boys. All are living and doing finely.

—John Wilson, of Charleston, S. C., drank a quart of whisky on a wager and died within four hours.

—The State Bank at Fort Scott, Kan., has closed its doors, its cashier having died after stealing \$25,000.

—Gilbert Saylor was convicted. A Pineville of the murder of Hiram Shackelford, and was given 10 years.

—At San Francisco a cafe, in which the waiters are girls dressed in bloomers, is proving a howling success.

—There are 255 widows and orphans in the Masonic Home at Louisville, whose maintenance costs about \$100 each per year, a total of \$25,500.

—There are 25 women in Chicago who are practicing lawyers, and 15 more will soon be admitted to the bar.

—A Scottish rite temple of imposing proportions was dedicated by the Masons at Louisville Monday night.

—An Iron Mountain stock train went through a trestle 114 feet high in Indian Territory. Nobody was killed.

—The Ohio river is lower than it has been for 14 years. People have waded across it just below New Albany.

—Horace Middleton, of Shelbyville, in whose throat part of the tube of a stomach pump was broken off, is dead.

—The dry goods firm of J. Bacon & Sons, Louisville, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its existence Tuesday.

—Johnnie Earls, aged 12 years, living at Foxport, fell from an apple tree and sustained injuries from which he died.

—Samuel Johnson, of Chillicothe, O., is in jail charged with beating his son to death and burying him under his house.

—Bourbon county, which has 250 miles of turnpike, will vote on the question of making them free at the November election.

—The freight car famine from the Atlantic coast to the trans-Mississippi is conclusive evidence of plenty and prosperity.

—At Steubenville, O., a drunken negro, meeting a white woman on the street, deliberately shot her through the heart.

—The daily slaughter of Armenians is reported. Fifty were killed and a number wounded by a Moslem mob at Ak-hissar.

—The effort to curtail the production of whisky in Kentucky failed and the distilleries will run as their owners choose.

—Mamie Gray, the famous broad-mare, dam of Domino and other great racers, died at Maj. Thomas' farm, near Lexington.

—Joseph Mann was killed in his tracks by Henry Osborn. The tragedy occurred in Virginia, just beyond the Kentucky line.

—A Cambridge, Mass., preacher has been arrested on the charge of sending defamatory letters to members of his congregation.

—James Kline, the negro who killed W. V. Adams, a section boss, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the court at Hopkinsville.

—A newspaper man, while crazed with pain, jumped from an upper window in the Indianapolis City Hospital and was fatally injured.

—The big American ship Parthia, was burned in the Pacific and her captain, mate and 19 men are missing. She was loaded with coal.

—The Farmers' National Congress at Atlanta Tuesday voted down overwhelmingly a 16 to 1 silver proposition. The Southern members of the Congress, with the exception of the Georgia delegation, which was divided, voted almost solidly against the proposition.

—A sensational street fight between G. T. Blackley, a former secretary of the Mason-Ford Company, and George L. Hanneu, a hardware merchant and politician, took place at Frankfort. The former had accused the latter of starting the story about the auditor getting a divvy from the company.

—Judge Field decided that the election of school trustees must be by viva voce vote and separately from the selection of other officials.

—The wholesale poisoning at a Sabula, Ia., wedding has been found to be trichinosis. Seven persons have died and others are still ill.

—A negro who was accused of abusing a half-witted white girl was called from his house near Manchester, Tenn., and shot to death by a mob.

—Corbett says he thinks Fitzsimmons will prove the greatest man he ever ran against, but still thinks he'll have no trouble in whipping him.

—Hon. James McKimzie will remain in Kentucky to vote for Hardin and the straight Democratic ticket. He predicts a victory by 10,000 majority.

—A freight train jumped a 114-foot trestle near Kiowa, I. T., and was literally smashed into atoms. Thirteen car loads of live stock were killed.

—National Committeeman Throston says the location of the next national republican convention lies between San Francisco, Chicago and Pittsburg.

—A laboring man at Cleveland nearly severed his legs, held his handkerchief tightly around his throat and then jumped into the river. His body was recovered.

—David Tran of Girardville, Pa., was decapitated while attempting to board a moving train. Six years ago he had an arm and leg cut off in making a similar attempt.

—Frank Ashton, of Mobile, Ala., found his wife in company with one of his neighbors and immediately committed suicide. He had been suspicious for some time.

—Henry Knuckles, of Gallipolis, O., John Earles, of Flemingsburg, this State, and Frank Allen, of Peru, Ind., were each killed by falling from trees while gathering apples.

—In 1881 the paper mills of the United States had a daily capacity of 1,390,050 pounds per diem. In 1886 it was 6,849,280 pounds, and now it is 14,102,750 pounds per diem.

—Capt. J. C. Bryant, who failed to get the appointment of U. S. Marshal of this State under the present administration, entertained Col. W. O. Bradley when that gentleman spoke at Ashland.

—A large bullet saved the life of Miss Laura Johnson, of Burlington, Vt., whose Edward Kempner, her suitor, tried to shoot. Believing that he had killed her, Kempner shot himself dead.

—According to the Iron Age, there were, October 1, in blast in the United States furnaces enough to turn out 201,404 tons of pig iron per week. This breaks all previous records of that industry.

—Mrs. John A. Grover died at Laramie, Wyo., of starvation. She had taken no nourishment except a glass of milk, for over two months. From 200 pounds in weight she wasted away to 75 pounds.

—Ten years ago a survey of the State of Minnesota showed that there were above 7,000 lakes within its borders. Now there are less than 5,000, and fertile farms are now formed where lakes were a few years ago.

—Columbus Phelps, who killed his half brother to prevent him from testifying against him, will hang, the court of appeals having affirmed the judgment of the Warren court. The old disciple of Cain is 55 years of age.

—A R. U. members of San Francisco expect to believe that a movement to have the street cars of that city to carry the mails was started by the railway company which wants government protection in case of a strike.

—Letters discovered in her room show that Miss Cammie Russell, the young lady of Russellville, who was found dead in her father's garden, was dependent on account of the indifference of a lover and had threatened suicide.

—In the last nine months our exports of flour to Cuba have fallen to 200,000 barrels, a loss of 195,000 barrels. Manufactured exports have also decreased heavily. No wonder there is great sympathy for Cuba "in our midst."

—In attempting to cross the tracks in front of an approaching train Rev. William H. Wilkes, elder brother of Supreme Court Judge John S. Wilkes, of Tennessee, was killed near Nashville. He had been a Methodist minister for 40 years.

—On account of the long drouth the water in the Monongahela river has been found by chemical analysis to contain 15 grains of sulphuric acid to the gallon and has done great damage to the flues and boilers of manufacturing establishments.

—Mobs are nearly always cowardly and cruel. One at Braden, Tenn., was not satisfied with merely taking the life of Jeff Ellis, a colored rapist, but tortured and mutilated him for 35 minutes, before it hung him. His fingers, his toes, his nose and ears were cut off, and while he was hanging, his body was riddled with bullets. When he was cut down his neck was severed with pocket knives and after hanging the body head down the fiendish brutes left the horrible scene.

LANCASTER, CARRARD COUNTY.

—A new sidewalk and crossing have been laid on Depot street.

—Mr. John Henry is making an addition to his house, the one connected with the cemetery.

—The prohibition candidate for governor, Hon. T. B. Demaree, is announced to speak here on the 28th.

—Mrs. J. Lapsley McKee, of Richmond, was here this week and has some intention of securing a music class in this city.

—Marriage license was issued this week to Edwin W. Norris and Margaret S. Adams, of Prime Jack neighborhood; also to Charles Hutchinson and Sarah Meritt, both of this county.

—The Haselken block is being improved by a fresh coat of paint and is to have the appearance of a Milwaukee brick front. It will be lemon color and will be put on by Mr. F. L. Austin.

—Saudley Hughes, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Hughes, is somewhat better. The infant son of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. B. Turner, F. Marion Hill, is very ill and was thought to be dying Tuesday.

—Mrs. Robert H. Bateson is having quite an artistic addition made to her handsome home on Lexington street. It is a glass conservatory and will be quite an artistic receptacle for her flowers when finished.

—A few of the disciples of Isaac Walton went from here to Dix river Wednesday and distinguished themselves as fishermen; one lover of the piscatorial art, Mr. John Lear, caught several three and four pounders.

—The Presbyterians, though not regarding Dr. J. L. McKee as their pastor now, hope to have him whenever he is able to come, until they secure one permanently. He will fill their pulpit Sunday if his health permits him to leave home.

—A reception was given Wednesday evening by Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Norris to the bridal couple, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Norris. The contracting pair were united in the holy bonds of wedlock Wednesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, with Elder Geo. Gowen as officiating minister. They came immediately to town and partook of the sumptuous repast served in their behalf.

—The republicans have called a convention to meet here in the court-house, to-morrow, Oct. 19th. It is for the purpose of nominating a candidate for representative from this county. Some of the most prominent partisans of this party oppose such a nomination as it will materially weaken Bradley's majority here in his own county; others clamor for the choice of a prospective legislator, thinking more of the immediate office than the certain damage it would do the gubernatorial race.

—The farmer who eight miles above here has started a coffee plantation reports things favorable to its cultivation. The seed was obtained from the interior of Africa. He planted 100 grains from which was grown something over a bushel. He has been using the berry and finds too strong, if not mixed with Rio, or some other good brand. A number of people have sampled the beverage and were enraptured when told it was grown in this locality. He puts up packages of 300 grains and sell them at 50c a package. The seed are planted in hills 2 1/2 feet apart and the stalks grow three or four feet high, some stalks bearing as many as 1,200 grains. He expects to cultivate several acres next year and a number of his neighbors have applied for seed and will follow his example.

—Miss Mattie Walker leaves in a few days for Atlanta, where she will remain for several weeks. Mrs. Wm. S. McFarland, who was called here by the death of her father, Gen. Landrum, left Monday for New York City. Messrs. J. B. Steigelman and I. P. Thomas have been visiting Miss Nellie Dillon. Mrs. John E. Stormes leaves Monday for a visit to friends in Nicholasville. Miss Ellen G. Owsley, one of Central Kentucky's beauties, goes in a few days to Lexington to visit Mrs. Milton J. Durham. Miss Kate Kinnaird visited Miss Sadie Cecil, of Danville, this week. Mrs. Charles McGowan, who has been with her mother, Mrs. W. J. Landrum, left for her home in Indiana Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Elkin have returned from a visit to Dr. W. S. Elkin, of Atlanta. Mr. Ebb Higgins, of St. Louis, has been with friends here this week. Miss Lou J. Grant returns to-day from a pleasant visit to Danville. Mrs. Frank Folger and son, Mr. Dave Folger, of Nicholasville, have been the guests of Mr. W. A. Arnold and family. Miss Bettie Anderson leaves in a few days to visit Mrs. Matt Walton, of Lexington. Mr. J. Gould, (but not the ghost of the departed millionaire), is visiting the Messrs. Haselken. Mrs. E. L. Owsley is quite sick. Mrs. Ed Price visited Mrs. S. P. Grant in Danville this week.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at A. R. Penny's drugstore. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

FOR SALE!

In order to settle the estate of A. R. Penny, deceased, the entire stock of Drugs, Books, Stationery and Jewelry is offered for sale privately. This store has been run continuously and successfully for about 30 years and is now doing a good business. This is a rare opportunity to purchase a well established business. Also the two-story residence on the West side of Lancaster St. For particulars apply to

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W. P. WALTON.

SIX PAGES.

The Covington Commonwealth finds consolation in the fact that if its candidate for mayor did fail of the nomination, there are 2,000 registered democrats who did not vote in the primary, who will get in their work in November. Yes, but the time for true democrats to get in their work is when the nomination is to be made and if beaten in their favorite to accept the combined wisdom of the majority as the rule of action, and support the nominee. That is the only way to maintain party supremacy. On account of his money views, Gen. Hardin was not the choice of the Interior Journal for the gubernatorial nomination, but so soon as he was nominated we accepted the situation and recognizing the fact that we are as much bound to support the ticket in its entirety as we are to accept the platform, we have unhesitatingly done both, regretting as much as anybody, however, that anything should have occurred to mar the harmony that the State convention seemed to have created, by its practically unanimous action both in the adoption of the platform and the nomination of the ticket. It is no time to quarrel over that now, though. We are confronted with the alternative of a continuance of democratic ascendancy or republican triumph, with all of the evils to the State that that result would entail. Either Hardin or Bradley will be elected governor and he is a mighty poor excuse of a democrat, if by his vote or a refusal to vote, he helps to encompass the defeat of his candidate. Rhinock has been nominated for mayor of Covington. The 2,000 democrats that the Commonwealth tells us of, might have changed the result, but they did not see fit to do so. Let them and their organ now accept the situation and making his cause their cause move against the enemy with serried ranks and certainty of victory. This is the way we have urged and will continue to urge that democrats shall do with reference to Gen. Hardin. To say nothing of party allegiance, he is infinitely preferable to a republican, even if he were wrong in scores of particulars instead of one, which so far as he can affect the issue, is beside a very immaterial one. Cease wrangling among yourselves, good democrats, gird on the armor of a righteous cause, put your cross under the rooster and all will be well.

As a lie travels twice as fast as the truth, Judge M. J. Durham has found it necessary to publish a card denying that he has ever said he would vote against Hardin or that he ought to be defeated. He is opposed to the views of Mr. Hardin on the financial question, and thinks he made a great mistake in discussing that question before the meeting of the convention, and has not construed the platform adopted by the convention as was intended by it. But, as he will have nothing to do with that question if elected, and being a life-long democrat and having never scratched my ticket, will vote the whole democratic ticket. While our party, he says, may have made some mistakes, certainly few if any in the administration of State affairs, I will not give my consent to turn over the administration of these affairs to the republican party.

Poor Bradley! The next thing they will be handing around the hat for contributions for him. At Vanceburg, Congressman Pugh introduced him and tried to create sympathy among the poor, of which the audience was largely composed, by saying: "Col. Bradley is a very poor man. He has not to-day the second suit of clothes to his back, and I'd venture to say that he has not got money enough to buy a change." If those poor people could see the style in which the colonel luxuriates at home and knew that it is claimed that he earns \$10,000 a year by his law practice, they would shed no tears for his poverty and put up no money for him to chase the phantasmagoria of office with.

A "NIGGER" preacher at Frankfort told his congregation: "If any of you vote for Hardin, you ought to die and go straight to hell." A good many of them, perhaps the large number who vote for Bradley will go to that torrid place, but judging the colored brother in the future by his record in the past, not many of them will go to hades for the sin of voting the democratic ticket. They usually go like dumb driven cattle to the polls and vote the way their white republican masters order them to vote.

A clairvoyant at Lexington went into a trance the other day and claimed she had it straight from the spirit world that Bradley would be elected governor. She is evidently in the pay of the republican party. Twenty-five cents more and she would have made it Pettit.

BLACKBURN, Pettit and Sam Small all spoke at Hodgenville Monday and burned the woods with "fervid eloquence." The Courier-Journal says all that was lacking to round-up the glorious occasion was the presence of Fontaine Fox Bobbitt.

The Louisville Times, which is not pharisaical enough to continue to throw stones at a man who has suffered for his sin as hardly any other man has suffered and is withal apparently truly penitent, has an article on the coming of Col. Breckinridge to speak in Louisville, which is characteristic of the big-hearted man who presides over its editorial columns. It is mean and cowardly to continue to kick a man when he is down and Editor Logan has never been accused of either trait of character. He is not of the class of "I am holier than thou" people, of whom hades will be running over full. Give Col. Breckinridge a chance, say all fair-minded men. His sin was as crimson, but he has atoned for it in sackcloth and ashes. His church and his Masonic lodge have forgiven him, surely ordinary mortals can look on him without taint after his deluge of fire.

Reports from many counties of the State, published in the Louisville Times, show that the democratic party is getting in better condition and that democrats are awakening to the prospect of republican rule and are falling into line. This is the only sensible course. The issue is joined between the democrats and republicans and this is no time for any true democrat to falter. Defeat the insolent foe this time and its confidence and its gall will receive so severe a check, that we shall not be bothered with raids in the future. There is no occasion for a bolt and no good reason for scratching Hardin. He is a democrat, who has served his State and his party with ability and satisfaction to both and deserves your support. Put your cross under the rooster and if any scratching is to be done he can do it.

The republicans of Boyle have decided to make no nomination for the Legislature. So Mr. Hay, the democratic candidate, who is a McCreary man, will have a walk over, practically, since the populist nominee is not in it a little bit. There is one beauty about the election law. There can be no still hunt with candidates' names put on the books election day, the same the rads used to work. Unless petition is filed 15 days in advance the name doesn't go on the ballots. True there is a blank left on them for a man to vote for anyone he chooses, but the average voter wouldn't take the time to write the names, even if he were competent to do so.

The Louisville Commercial tells its benighted republican readers not to scratch their tickets, but put their mark under the log cabin and let her go at that. This advice may be all right, but when it adds that democratic judges have decided that a republican ticket in any way scratched should be thrown out, it does so to scare the ignorant and publishes what it knows to be false. No one expects any thing better of the Commercial, however. Its propensity to lie has lost its cast with everybody, intelligent republicans not even regarding its utterances with any respect or consideration.

The facetious Miss Elvira Sydnor Miller, who rattles for the Louisville Times, in such a captivating manner. thinks it awfully funny that said Stanford should have opened its eyes when a woman in bloomers appeared "in our midst" and wonders what we and our fellow sinners would say if we could see a woman in tights. Well we hardly know what we would say if the wearer was young and "had pretty well rounded limbs" like "tother one, but we know what most of us would do, hide our faces and blush. We couldn't stand anything like that out here.

When the National Farmers' Congress gave back on free silver coinage as it did at Atlanta, it is easy to see that the craze has lost its momentum. The farmers are the chief reliance of the silver fanatics and have heretofore been their chief allies. John G. Carlisle was right as usual when he said that the craze was subsiding and still further right when he added that sound money men should relax none of their efforts. Let the fight be kept up till the last enemy of a sound currency and governmental credit is laid in the ditch.

Every time a little one-horse politician goes to Washington his views on the political and other situations are telegraphed to the Louisville papers, as if they were the emanations of genius and wisdom, even if while at home no one ever thinks to ask them anything about them. It strikes the average reader that the Washington correspondents might find more interesting matter than that to send out. If not nothing would be preferable.

Gov. McCREARY says the democrats are sure to nominate John G. Carlisle for president in 1896, while Senator Blackburn is as confident that Adlai E. Stevenson will be the man. It is possible that each of these prophets is without honor, but we should like to see Kentucky's first citizen made the standard bearer, if there were any chances of his election.

Carlisle said in his Boston address: "The free coinage movement has lost its momentum, and is no longer formidable or aggressive. It is on the defensive now, and when a revolutionary movement is compelled to halt and defend itself, the end is not far off."

The federal grand jury at Louisville adjourned after finding 182 indictments.

OF A LOCAL NATURE.

—Central University and Vanderbilt play foot ball at Richmond Saturday.

—A democratic campaign club of nearly 200 members has been organized at Danville.

—Joe F. Johnson was run over and killed by a mill carriage at a saw mill near Valley View.

—Thomas Thorpe, colored, died at Richmond of lockjaw caused by stepping on a rusty nail.

—Oil operations are beginning in earnest in Wayne. Many wells are to be sunk and a pipe line to be constructed at once.

—A negro with his skull crushed was found dying at the rear of a Middleboro hotel and will die. The case is a mystery.

—The wife of Mr. W. E. Bell, of Lawrenceburg, died Monday. She was a relative of Senator Rameau, of North Carolina, now minister to Mexico.

—Furnace No. 1 of the Watte Steel and Iron Syndicate, near Middleboro, is grinding steadily away night and day, turning out four heats of about 700 pigs each every 24 hours. The iron grades up first-class.

—A grand democratic barbecue will be given by the democracy of Washington, Marion and Nelson counties at the Fair Grounds near Springfield Tuesday, October 22. Gen. Hardin, Senator Lindsay and Senator Blackburn have accepted invitations and will be present as the speakers of the day.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

—A full attendance of the members of the Christian church is earnestly requested Sunday morning, as matters of importance to every member will be transacted.

—Pope Leo has written a letter to the Catholic Hierarchy of America, condemning every assemblage in the nature of a Congress of Religion.

—Elder C. E. Powell, pastor of the Columbia Avenue Christian church of this place, will begin a series of meetings at Salem church next Monday night.—Glasgow Times.

—The synod of the Cumberland Presbyterian church is in session at Louisville. Rev. J. P. Halsell, of the Walnut Flat church, is down for an address on the "Needs of the Church in Finance and Church Loyalty."

—Elder T. Q. Martin, who recently closed a protracted meeting at Red House with 52 additions, was taken with hemorrhage of the lungs, and his physician has caused him to cancel other engagements.—Richmond Clinician.

—The Episcopal church now has 75 bishops, 4,544 clergymen, 567 candidates for lay orders, 190,820 baptisms in the past year and 131,473 confirmations. There are now 618,500 communicants, 5,117 church edifices and nearly 500 institutions of a benevolent or educational character. Contributions from all sources were \$38,000,000 last year.

HUBBLE.

—Miss Lizzie Fields and a young Mr. McQuerry, of Garrard, were married Wednesday near here.

—Next Sunday there will be preaching at the church here and the new pastor will give us his first sermon.

—The diphtheria has about all gone in this community. Mrs. Wesley Sutton, who was reported so dangerously ill some days ago, is better. Dr. Herring, her physician, now thinks her recovery certain.

—Joe Snow bought some hogs of C. P. Underwood for \$10. They averaged 90 pounds. D. N. Prewitt bought some fat heifers weighing 1,100 pounds from Eubanks Bros. at \$10. M. Hubble sold to Underwood Bros. a lot of mixed clover and timothy hay at 40c. T. C. Rankin bought a bunch of mule colts at \$12.50 to \$20. Parties in this neighborhood have been delivering corn in Danville at \$1.50. H. C. Walter and Eph Pennington have sold some corn for \$1.25, shucked in the heap.

—Mr. Chris Gentry is in Tennessee visiting his sister-in-law, Mrs. Belle Gentry. Mrs. J. A. Hammonds and little daughter are visiting in Casey this week. Mrs. B. W. Givens and children are visiting relatives near Shelby City. Misses Mary Adams and Georgia Newburn, of Hustonville, are visiting Miss Mattie White. T. C. Rankin is in Georgia looking after his collections for mules sold there last spring. Bright Swinebrow and Prof. Joe Robinson are attending the law school at Danville this session. Mr. W. S. Tawmy and wife have moved to James Robinson's farm on the river. We are glad to welcome them among us as they are good citizens.

—It is said that the largest diamond in the world was found a short time ago in the mines of Bahia De Pernagau, Brazil. The gem is reported to weigh 3,100 carats, which 2,129 carats heavier than the largest existing diamond.

—Mrs. Nannie A. Stevens, of Kansas City, has brought suit for divorce because her husband "lays around and won't help her get the meals."

—A messenger report comes from Shanghai of an explosion at Kungpal on a war vessel loaded with troops. Six hundred lives are reported lost.

—A Virginian walked a 1,000 miles to reach his old home, and died of apoplexy within sight of it. This is as bad as the experience of old Moses.

—A rampant ram butted two bloomed maidens off their wheels Monday, near Port Jervis, N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL MATTERS.

—The revision of the Bible begun at London in 1881 has been completed.

—Mr. Newel McQuerry, a Garrard county youth of 19, and Miss Lizzie Field, a Lincoln lass of 17, were married yesterday.

—Mrs. Lizzie Sexton and C. C. Covington, widow and widower, of Richmond eloped to Winchester and were married.

—A South Carolina widow became her own mother-in-law recently. That is to say, she is now the wife of her husband's father.

—At the National Spiritualists' Association, in session at Washington it was claimed that there are 125,000 spiritualists in the United States.

—The engagement is announced of the Rev. Rutledge Douglass, of Lexington and Miss Annie Leitcher, of Richmond. The marriage will occur on November 14.

—Miss Madge Holt Rowan and Mr. John Frost were married at Bardtown. Among the wedding guests were the Comat and Comtess de Noux, of Paris, France.

—Miss Frederika Winters, of New York city, arrayed herself in a ball dress and drank carbolic acid. Despondency caused by her lover's marrying another was the trouble.

—Hon. E. J. McDermott couldn't win his Congressional race in Louisville, but he has won and wedded a beautiful young bride, who was Miss Susan Preston Barr. They were married Tuesday evening.

—Seven hours after being married to John Mills, Miss Eva Duncan, of Springfield, Mo., deserted her husband, and was speeding towards California in company with a former lover named William Angel. She wanted to be an Angel and with the Angels stand.

—Mrs. Elvira Boothman is suing her seventh husband for divorce at Evansville, Ind. She charges that he whipped her three weeks after marriage. Boothman admits the charge and says he did the act when he found out that the woman had been married and divorced six times after she had claimed to be a virgin.

—A terrible punishment has overtaken a couple who eloped to marry; which should be a warning to all who resort to that method to thwart the will of dissenting parents. Mrs. Amanda Webster, of Indiana, who last year ran off and married, has just horrified and paralyzed her husband by giving birth to three girls and a boy, all of whom are a live and kicking. After recovering from the shock, the good man is trying to make the best of what he can not help and being an ardent admirer of President Cleveland, says the girls would be named Ruth, Esther and Marion, and the boy Grover, and that he would ask the president to act as godfather.

Four Big Successes.

Having the advice merit to more than make good all our remedying claims for them, the following "King's" have reached a phenomenal sale. Dr. King's New Discovery, for consumption, Coughs and Colds, each bottle guaranteed. Electric Bitters, the great remedy for Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, and Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are a perfect pill. All these remedies are guaranteed to do just what is claimed for them and the dealer whose name is attached herewith will be glad to tell you more of them. Sold at A. K. Peary's Drug Store.

The Danville, Wis., Journal says editorially of a popular patent medicine: "We know from experience that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is all that is claimed for it, as on two occasions it stopped excruciating pains and positively saved us from an untimely grave. We would not rest easy over night without it in the house." This remedy undoubtedly saves more pain and suffering than any other medicine in the world. Every family should keep it in the house, for it is sure to be needed sooner or later. For sale by Craig & Becker, Druggists, Stanford, Ky.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Sale of Personality.

At the residence of the late Daniel B. Stagg near Bright's Mill on the Hanging Fork, I will sell at public auction on

FRIDAY, NOV. 8th, 1895,

His personal property consisting of

31 Horses and Mules, 18 Steers, Cows and Heifers,

A good yoke of oxen, Jersey cows and other cattle, stock, sheep, lot of hogs, large amount of farming utensils including one new mower, binders, &c., and household and kitchen furniture.

Lot of Corn, Oats and Wheat. Also 25 shares of stock in the Danville & Crab Orchard Turnpike.

Terms:—All sums of \$10 and under cash, over that amount a credit till Jan. 1, 1896, with interest.

S. P. STAGG, Admr.

ORCHARD, LAWN, GARDEN FALL, 1895.

All kinds of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Asparagus, &c., &c. No agents. Buy direct and save money. Catalogues on application to

H. F. HILLENMEYER, Lexington, Ky.

FOR SALE!

Hotel of 13 rooms with fixtures. Splendidly located. Good garden and orchard. Fine opening for an enterprising man. Will be sold at a bargain. For particulars call on or address

D. B. EDMISTON, Agent, Crab Orchard, Ky.

TO PHYSICIANS!

The undersigned committee will until Oct. 20, 1895, receive bids for pauper medical practice of Lincoln county, the county to be divided according to old magisterial districts except Stanford and Hubble precincts will be combined and Crab Orchard and Walnut Flat precincts combined, and bids will be received for these sub-divisions. The physicians are to furnish the medicines. File bids with county clerk.

G. M. DAVISON, J. C. CUMMINGS, J. B. PAXTON, } Com'ees.

NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

The Louisville Store Leads.

Acknowledged to be the cheapest house in Stanford for goods in its line. You cannot afford to purchase your fall bill in our line without first seeing what we are offering.

1. We are displaying the Largest Stock.
2. We are naming the Lowest Prices.
3. We are offering Special Bargains in Brown and Bleached Cottons, Flannels and other domestics.

CAPES AND CLOAKS,

Direct from the Manufacturers. The above facts must necessarily convince every wide awake buyer why he should visit our store and get the latest and save time and money. Read the

SPECIAL BARGAINS

Below for this week. Ladies' Outfit

Eight yards double width dress goods with all linings.....\$2 00
A nice pair dongola patent tip shoes.....1 00
Suit of Underwear.....40
Sailor Hat.....20

The entire outfit for.....\$3 60

BOY'S OUTFIT:

Knee Pants Suit.....\$ 75
Overcoat.....1 25
Pair of Shoes.....75
Hat.....25

Entire Outfit.....\$3 00

MENS' OUTFIT:

Suit of Clothes.....\$4 00
Laundried White Shirt.....50
Suit of Underwear.....50
Derby Hat, black or brown.....25
Pair of Shoes.....1 25

Entire Outfit.....\$6 50

THE LOUISVILLE STORE,

STANFORD, KY.,

A. URBANSKY & CO., Proprietors,
T. D. RANEY, Manager.
Branch Stores.

Paris, Carlisle, Mt. Sterling, Bardstown, Lawrenceburg, Cynthiana, Versailles, Eminence, Georgetown, Ky., and Mackport, Ind.

Educate Your Daughters.

Full course in Literary Department.

Five Months with Board, &c., for \$85, \$90, \$95, according to grade.

J. M. HUBBARD, PRESIDENT,

Howard Female College, Gallatin, Tennessee.

McRoberts' Drug Store

The Place to Buy

SCHOOL BOOKS & TOILET ARTICLES

We sell at the Cheapest Price.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded!

By an Experienced Pharmacist.

W. B. M'ROBERTS,

Druggist, Stanford, Ky.

Our Winter Beddings

ARE UP TO DATE.

We can furnish you with Genuine Hair Mattresses, Cotton Mattresses, Excelsior Mattresses. Genuine Hartford Weave Springs at 30c, the best in the world for the money. We are always up to date in styles and at the bottom in prices. In fact we have made prices that small retail dealers are paying. Come to see us. It will be a pleasure to show you the largest and most complete line of Furniture, Carpets, Wallpaper, Window Shades ever handled in this city.

WITHERS & HOCKER,

Undertakers and Furniture Dealers, Stanford, Ky.

St. Asaph Carriage Co.,

STANFORD, KENTUCKY,

MERSHON & GREER, Proprietors.

All kinds of Wagon, Buggy and Carriage Making and Repairing done in first-class style.

Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing of all Kinds.

Special attention to horses with diseased feet. We have an artistic Trimmer who will satisfy the taste of the most fastidious in his work.

MR. A. H. KINLEY, AN EXPERIENCED PAINTER.

Has charge of our Painting Department. Give us a trial.

The Noel Planing Mill Co.

LANCASTER, KY.,

Has now on hand Weather-Boarding, Ceiling, Flooring and all kinds of Dressed Lumber. Can furnish Doors, Sash and Blinds. O. B. Stanford, Ky. we use only Alabama Pine and Mountain Yellow Poplar. we are prepared to meet competition from all points on cash orders.

SMALL CHANGE.

Silverites claim that the adoption of their scheme would "make more work." In the sense that men would have to work harder to get the things they need, free silver would certainly make more work. So would burning down houses make more work for carpenters. But that is no reason for abolishing fire departments in our towns and cities.

The progress of civilization in any country is best shown by the use of superior tools and labor saving inventions. There is no doubt that if the skilled American mechanic were compelled to work with the crude tools used in China and India, it would take him far longer to make an article, and he would thus have to work harder than he does now. Does he want that kind of "more work?"

In the same way the adoption of an inferior metal like silver for a standard of value would make the process of production and exchange of commodities more difficult, and thus the working classes would have "more work." But since it is not merely work in itself, but the products of labor, which workingmen really want, their best interests are served by the use of that standard of value under which production and exchange are greatest and easiest.

There can be no question that it is in the countries which have deliberately adopted the gold standard that the intelligence of the people, as shown through their superiority in methods of production, arts, sciences, literature, etc., has reached its highest level. Since this is the case it is reasonable to infer that their use of a particular metal for a measure of value was guided by the same wisdom which they have shown in other directions. The silverite idea, that all the civilized Nations are inferior to the semi-civilized countries on the one point of their monetary standard, while excelling in all other respects, is too absurd for serious argument.

All attempts to show how free coinage would increase the demand for goods, and, therefore, create a business boom, have dismally failed, and the silver cause is rapidly losing the supporters who were attracted by the promise of better times under the silver standard. The proof that cheap money does not encourage consumption, and therefore would not increase the volume of exchanges of goods, is found in the undeniable fact that in all countries using only silver money the average consumption is much smaller than in the gold standard countries. As the production of goods must be limited by their consumption, it is evident that a scheme which merely looks to an artificial stimulation of production could not bring any increase in industrial prosperity.

In the silverite arguments intended to show the farmer that he would be richer if he received more "dollars" for his products, it is taken for granted that the dollars he would get under free coinage would be worth just as much as those he gets to-day. If the farmers once understood that the value of the money they are paid for their crop depends entirely on the quantity of goods which it will buy, and that with free silver a dollar would only purchase half of what it will now, they would quickly cease their agitation for cheap money. When the silverites claim that free coinage will double prices of all products, they practically admit that their silver dollar would be worth but fifty cents. What the farmers need is more 100 cent dollars, and not a lower measure of values.

It will now be in order for some of our "16 ter ones" to kick on the golden streets because they are not paved with silver, and swear that the whole plan of salvation is a scheme of the gold bugs to put heaven on a gold basis.

WHAT FREE COINAGE WOULD DO.



GROCER—Yes, prices are just about double.
WAGE EARNER—But my wages are just about the same.

FOREIGN CAPITAL BUGABOO.

Our Debts Abroad Need Not Worry Anybody—Advantages of an Influx of Foreign Money.

Our foreign debts are a great source of worryment to the free coinage people. Every instance of bonds sold abroad is taken up by them to prove that our property is passing into the hands of foreigners, that Germany, France and England will soon own this country, and that we cannot possibly pay our interest to them in gold.

Strangely enough it never seems to occur to them that the Americans who are selling this property may be getting full value for it. And yet when you meet one of these Americans who has just completed a sale to a foreign syndicate he never seems dejected. If anybody in America has lost anything by the sale he must be the man, but who ever saw an American struggling to escape from the clutches of an English syndicate who were trying to buy his property. The fact is these political economists act upon the theory that this property passes to the foreigners without consideration, whereas the question of consideration is well looked after by the Americans immediately interested. That is not a matter requiring Government supervision.

The United States has been greatly benefited in the past by the flow of European capital hither for investment. It has hastened the development of the country, reduced the cost of transportation, increased the value of Western farms and lowered the rates of interest. Money has come to this country from abroad for the same reasons that millions of sturdy workmen have come, viz.: Because it could earn more here than there, and the Governments or syndicates of Europe can no more draw it away from us while that condition remains than they can draw back the men who have bettered their condition here.

"You can't draw all the money of the world into one country any more than you can partition the Atlantic and pump one side dry. England leaks gold at every pore after enough is piled up there to depress interest rates."—George E. Roberts.

The "Dollar at Our Daddies."

It looks as though the people did not want the "dollar at our daddies." We have coined hundreds of millions of them, and for twenty years the Treasury has tried by every conceivable means to get them into circulation, and yet the report of the Director of the Mint last fall shows that there were only \$56,000,000 in circulation. Our people refuse to receive them as change in any amounts, and they accumulate in the banks, which in turn dump them into the United States Treasury. Hundreds of millions of them lie there in useless heaps, which we cannot dispose of in any manner whatsoever. If our people refuse to use and carry around these dollars now when they are really worth 16 to 1 with gold, will they have more respect for them when we cease to hold their value up to the present standard, and they will only be worth one-half as much? Does it not look like silver folly for us to coin millions more of these dollars when we already have hundreds of millions that we cannot dispose of?—From Dr. W. P. Hill.

Disaster With Dishonor.

National dishonor is the dishonor of every citizen; and any change in the standard of value, or anything done which shall deprive any creditor of the United States of payment in full in money recognized as valid by the leading commercial Nations of the world, will not only be dishonorable, but will result in the pecuniary loss to every citizen in the United States.—K. Weissinger, in "What Is Money?"

A Question.

Querius—"What do the silver people mean by 16 to 1?"
Jollius—"Those are the odds against their winning."

MILLS'S POSITION.

OUTSIDE THE SILVER CAMP.

He Finds It Impossible Longer to Believe in the Free Coinage Delusion—He Gives Most Excellent Reasons for His Change of Front.

Senator Mills, of Texas, like many others, has during the past six months renewed his study of the money question and, like many other distinguished men, has come to the conclusion that free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 with gold is a delusion and a snare. His recent letter to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Texas has created consternation in the camp of the silverites. Why it should do so will be understood after reading the following extracts from his letter:

"The proposition is not to be disputed that the increase of currency, all other things being equal, raises prices wherever the money circulates. But prices are not affected in any country where the money does not circulate. The opening of our mints to the unlimited coinage of silver will increase prices in the United States, but not in Europe. As the prices of commodities rise here, the value of the dollar falls here in precisely the same proportion. The price of the gold dollar, which is the common measure of value, remaining the same in Europe, it would go to Europe, because it would buy more commodities there than here.

"I object to the silver standard being adopted in lieu of the existing standard because it will defraud all creditors out of one-half the value of their debts. Every debt contracted since January 1, 1873, was contracted on the gold standard. The debtor honestly owes the value of 23.22 grains of gold for every dollar promised, and the creditor is honestly entitled to receive it.

"No persons would receive the least benefit from the change of standard to silver except the man who owes 100 cents and wishes to pay it with 50. He would under the silver standard be able to discharge his debt by paying one-half of what he promised. This would be a scheme to enrich one-half of a community by despoiling the other half. Wherever there is a debtor there is a creditor, and he is entitled to the same protection as the debtor. Congress has the power to discharge insolvent debtors by a bankrupt law, but the adoption of the silver standard now would discharge all solvent debtors from one-half the obligation of their contracts, even though as a class they might be the wealthier part of the community.

"I object to the silver standard again, because it is not the standard of the country with which we conduct our largest commerce. Mr. Jefferson says, 'To trade on equal terms the common measure of value should be as nearly as possible on a par with that of its corresponding Nation, whose medium it is, in a sound state.' The reason for it is, as he says, 'being of universal value, it will keep itself on a general level, flowing out from where it is too high into parts where it is lower.' Gold is the common measure of value of the people with whom we carry on nine-tenths of our foreign trade, and, according to the principles enunciated by him, gold should be our standard, as it has been since the days of Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan, except during the war period from 1861 to 1873, when paper was the standard. If we supplant gold with silver, then we have two standards of value for all the articles that we export. Cotton and wheat will be bought in this country by the silver standard and sold in Europe by the gold standard. There must be between these standards constant fluctuations. Two-thirds of all our cotton must be exported and sold by gold value. The price of the whole crop at home and abroad will be fixed by the gold standard, but every pound of it will be sold by American farmers by the silver standard. When the American farmer sees cotton quoted at so many cents or pence per pound in Liverpool, he knows that it is so much in gold, but he does not know how much the silver will be worth with which he will be paid for his cotton. Instead of legitimate business exchange, where every one knows with what value he parts and what he receives, our products will be sold by a system of commercial gambling with a fluctuating standard by which the producer must in every instance be defrauded.

"Believing that the silver standard would prove injurious to the people of the United States, and especially to that part of them engaged in growing cotton, I am unwilling to take any steps in legislation calculated to imperil that great industry upon which the welfare of my constituency so greatly depends.

"The vast army of wage-workers will be injured, and seriously injured, by the expansion of the present standard and the adoption of any depreciated standard of values. The paper standard, as I have said, is the worst, because the paper has no appreciable intrinsic value to check its expansion. The silver standard is the next in order, but its mischief is limited by the market value of the metal in the dollar. The most stable, invariable and the best of all moneys is that one of the precious metals which is recognized as 'the common measure of value' of the commercial world. We have that stable, invariable standard of value now—a currency destitute of flexibility or elasticity—and there is nothing wanting for its improvement but the substitution of halves, quarters and dimes in the place of National banknotes and a continued coinage of silver so limited in its amount as to keep it at par with gold."

A BITTER EXPERIENCE.

That of the Wage-Earner With Depreciated Currency During Our Greenback Period.

Perhaps there is no better or clearer demonstration of the effect of a depreciated currency upon wages than that offered by the experience of the United States during the Civil War. Prices advanced as soon as the Government began to issue legal tender notes. Wages advanced a little later but less rapidly. At no time during the period from 1861 to 1867 had wages advanced sufficiently so that the wage-earner could purchase as much for his day's labor as in 1861.

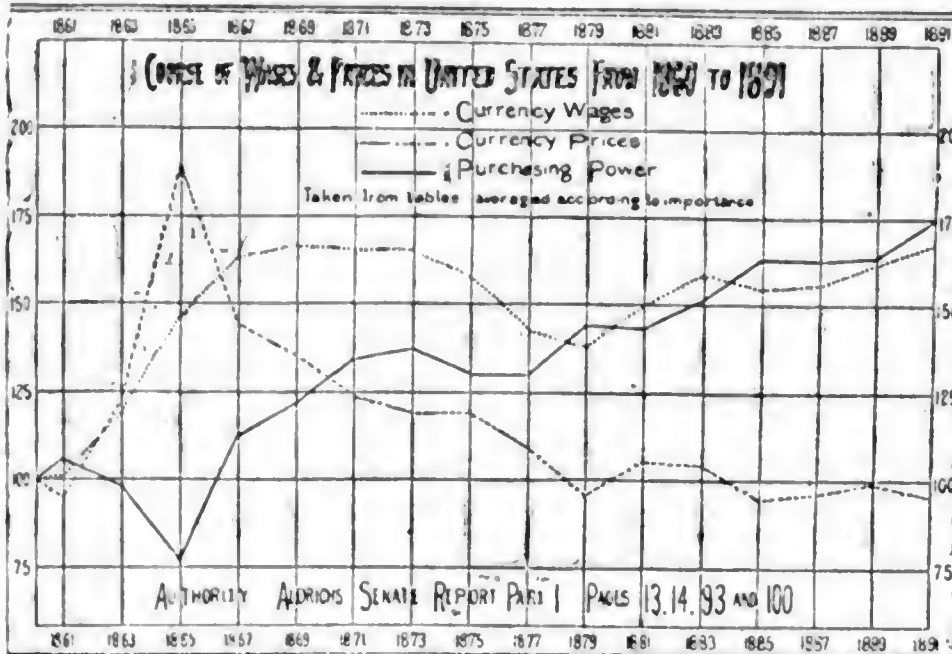
In spite of the fact that about one-fourth of the best workers were serving as soldiers and withdrawn from competition with their fellow wage-earners, so great was the decline in the purchasing power of wages that, in 1865, the workman found himself working for four-fifths of what he had received in 1861. Since 1865, and especially since the resumption of specie payments in 1879, the purchasing power of a day's labor has been steadily increasing.

In the following table (taken from "Quality of Money and Wages," by Frank L. McVey) the average nominal wages paid in leading occupations in 1860 was taken as a normal—100 per cent; the prices for the leading necessities of life in 1860 were taken as the normal for prices; the amount of these necessities that could be purchased by a day's labor in 1860 was taken as the normal for the purchasing power of wages.

TABLE OF WAGES, PRICES AND PURCHASING POWER IN THE UNITED STATES, 1860-1891. (Aldrich's Senate Report, Part I., pp. 13, 93.)

Year.	Currency Wages.	Currency Prices.	Purchasing Power.
1860	100.0	100.0	100.0
1861	100.7	95.9	105.9
1862	103.7	102.8	101.6
1863	118.8	121.1	97.3
1864	134.0	149.4	89.7
1865	148.6	186.7	77.9
1866	155.6	160.2	97.1
1867	164.0	143.2	112.9
1868	164.9	159.7	103.4
1869	167.4	131.9	123.2
1870	167.1	139.4	120.1
1871	166.4	134.8	133.3
1872	167.1	122.2	136.7
1873	166.1	119.9	138.3
1874	162.5	120.5	134.8
1875	158.0	117.8	131.0
1876	151.4	115.5	131.0
1877	143.8	103.4	131.4
1878	130.9	101.1	130.6
1879	122.4	96.6	144.3
1880	143.0	103.4	137.6
1881	151.7	105.8	142.4
1882	152.9	106.3	143.8
1883	153.2	104.5	152.3
1884	155.1	101.8	152.9
1885	155.3	95.4	163.4
1886	155.8	95.5	163.2
1887	156.6	96.2	162.7
1888	157.3	97.4	162.1
1889	162.3	99.0	163.5
1890	168.2	95.7	175.7
1891	168.6	96.2	175.4

The wage-earner's loss is shown in a more striking form in the accompanying diagram, also taken from Mr. McVey's pamphlet:



It seems strange, with such a history and such an experience before him, that any wage-earner would be foolish enough to agitate for depreciated silver or any other kind of cheap dollars.

Sound Money; Low Interest!

By a misuse of the words "cheap" and "dear" the free coinage advocates pretend that the believers in the gold standard want money scarce and interest high. Pointing to the sound currency objections against "cheap money," a leading silver organ asks: "What does this mean, if not that the sound opposed to cheap money want money scarce and dear?"

This trick of words should deceive no one. What the gold standard advocates mean by "cheap money" is not money which is plentiful or which can be had at low rates of interest, but money which is made of metal of low commercial value. It is in this sense that they refer to the silver money of China or Mexico as "cheap." Neither do believers in the gold standard want money scarce and interest high. One of their chief reasons for opposing free coinage is their belief that by driving out gold and causing investors to withdraw their loans the rates of interest would be raised.

That poor money does not mean low interest can be seen by those countries which have the silver standard. In every case the rate of interest is higher than in the Nations which have the gold standard. England is represented by the silverites as a robber gold-bug country, yet in England money is loaned out at lower interest than in any other part of the world, while in Mexico and the silver-using countries of Central and South America, not to speak of semi-civilized China and Japan, the rates of interest are much higher than in the United States.

Advocates of our present standard believe in having money as plentiful as the business of the country requires, but they insist that it must all be good money.

"THE CAT AND THE FIDDLE."



Her, diddle, diddle.
The mine owner's fiddle.

NO SILVER IN CIRCULATION IN 1873.

The plain truth is that this act of 1873, which has been the subject of so much misapprehension and denunciation, was simply a legal recognition of a monetary condition which had existed in fact in this country for about thirty-five years, or ever since a short time after the passage of the coinage act of 1834. From about the year 1838 until after the passage of the Bland-Allison act in 1878, no silver dollars were in circulation in this country, and our whole currency consisted of gold coins and bank notes, except from 1862 to 1878, when our active circulation, outside of California and its neighboring territory, was all paper. There was during the latter period about \$25,000,000 in gold in circulation on the Pacific Coast, and the United States was collecting customs dues in gold and using it in the payment of interest on the public debt, but there was no silver in circulation anywhere in this country, not even the light-weight subsidiary coins. The value of the United States note or greenback was always measured by gold and not by silver, and commodities had a gold price and a paper price, but never a silver price, because silver, except the half-dollars, quarters and dimes coined under the act of 1853, had been out of use here for more than twenty years before the commencement of the war, and even these subsidiary coins

THE SILVER DISCUSSION.

Disputed Points Definitely Settled During the Past Six Months.

During the past six months the country has been turned into a vast debating society, and the proposition for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 has been eagerly discussed in the magazines and newspapers, on the platform and in political conventions. At the outset the advocates of free silver appeared to be in the majority, and as their movement was well organized it seemed as though the 16 to 1 issue would sweep the country.

But the advantage of the cheap money shouters was shortlived. Through the sound money press, and in a large number of books and pamphlets, the folly and dishonesty of free silver was clearly shown, and by facts and statistics, which left no room for controversy, the false claims of the silverite agitators were overwhelmingly refuted. Now that public sentiment is strongly inclined in favor of maintaining our present sound financial system, a brief review will show the main points which have been definitely settled during the free coinage discussion.

1. It was asserted by the silverites that by "the crime of 1873" silver was secretly demonetized. It has been proved beyond dispute, so that the charge has been generally dropped, that the coinage laws of 1873 were adopted after being three years before Congress, and with the full knowledge of the members of both Houses.

2. It was claimed that the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would establish a bimetallic standard of values, whereby both gold and silver would be used as standard money. It has been proved that in reality free coinage at 16 to 1 would mean silver monometallism, and this is now admitted by such eminent advocates of bimetalism as President Andrews and General Francis A. Walker.

3. It was urged that there was a scarcity of money and that free silver would give a larger volume of currency. It has been proved that there is now more money per capita than at any time in the history of the country, and that the adoption of the silver standard would lead to currency contraction by driving out all our gold.

4. It was said that since 1873 one-half of the money of the country had been struck down. It has been shown that while in 1873 there was less than \$100,000,000 of silver money of all kinds in the country, there is now over \$500,000,000.

5. It was charged that the gold standard was adopted and maintained at the instigation of a small creditor class, against the interests of a large debtor class. It has been proved that the number of creditors far exceeds that of the debtors, and that the only way in which free silver could benefit debtors would be by aiding them to repudiate part of their debts.

6. It was said that the passage of a free coinage law would raise the commercial value of silver from 33 to 1 to the ratio of 16 to 1. It has been proved that it would be impossible for the Government's stamp on silver coins to increase their real value, which, as in the case of all other commodities, depends on supply and demand.

7. It was claimed that free coinage would benefit workingmen by giving them higher wages. It has been proved that under the silver standard the prices of everything the workingmen buy would at once be doubled, while any increase in wages would be slow and much smaller in proportion.

8. The cotton planters and wheat growers were told that the decline in the price of their products was caused by the gold standard. It has been shown that during the past six months cotton has advanced 50 per cent, and that wheat rose from 55 to 84 cents per bushel, without any change in the standard or volume of money. It has also been shown that prices of corn (our greatest staple), oats, butter and eggs, and of many other farm products, as well as of the price of labor (wages), are higher now than in 1873.

9. The business depression of 1893-4 was asserted to be due to the alleged demonetization of silver. The present widespread industrial revival, with factories running on full time, new mills being built, and general evidence of prosperity, is a complete answer to the calamity howl which was the main reliance of the silverites.

Unsate.

Teacher—"Now, Dick, you may repeat the golden text."
Dick Hicks—"I don't dast; me nuder is a silver man."

Colorado Ammunition.

"Now," said one of the campaign managers to the candidate, "to start with you are a bimetalist."
"Excuse me. I'm a trimetalist."

"What do you mean?"
"I propose to run this campaign on gold, silver and brass."—Washington Star.

Too Busy to Talk Silver.

The free silver sentiment grows smaller as the revival of business gives men less time to stand around and argue. This indicates that the agitation was one of the incidental symptoms of a financial stringency and not a cool-headed demand for a radical change of policy.—Washington Star.

A MOUNTAIN IDYL.



USAN STEBBINS was by all odds the best looking girl on Grassy Peak, without being remarkably beautiful; for beauty is not a noticeable characteristic of mountain women, old or young, and how she had ever come to marry Lem Skaggs was a wonder to me, for Lem was by all odds the homeliest man on the Peak, and homeliness is a characteristic of mountain men. I knew Lem quite well, and when I asked my question he blushed and grinned.

"She was tuck by my good looks," he laughed.

"Didn't you court her pretty hard?"

"Did I?" and he drew a long breath as of relief at the thought of its being over. "Well, I should say I did. Why, I come mighty nigh mortgagin' the farm to git her things she didn't seem to want when I give 'em to her."

"What did you give her?"

"Everything, Colonel. It got so bad to 'rds the last the folks at the store told me of I'd jump my dealin's they reckoned they could let me have 'em at wholesale prices."

"She couldn't stand your liberality, Lem. That's what got her."

"Not a bit of it," he continued. "All the time I was takin' her all sorts of things, she wuz makin' eyes at every feller that come along, and sorter expectin' me to keep up my end uv the single tree, jist ease I kinder seemed to hanker after doin' it that a-way."

"But you kept at it?"

"I reckon not," he laughed. "All uv a sudden I not in for Mary Finner, and give the store folks a rest on buyin'."

"Then what happened?" I inquired, with a hope that I would now get some information.

He laughed a low, gurgling laugh, such as a boy would give vent to when caught in some of his natural deceptions.

"Well," he said, "she kinder swapped ends on t'other fellers, and swung 'round my way, but I wuzn't givin' a feller, and I didn't have no talk with her for mighty nigh two weeks, and then one evenin' as I wuz passin' her house on my way to Mary's, and she knowed I, I seen her hangin' on the gate lookin' out into the future, or somethin' uv that sort that I seen a picter uv onct an agent wuz sellin'."



"YOU AIN'T LYIN' NOW, LEM?"

"Good evenin'," says I, not offerin' to stop.

"Good evenin'," says she, "Pears to me you're in a powerful hurry."

"Kinner," says I, slackin' up some. "I promised to be down to Mary's 'bout this time."

"She kinder looked down at the ground when I told her that, and kicked a little rock out of the path that wuz layin' thar, and I felt like a sheep-stealin' dog fer sayin' what I had."

"I reckon you'd better by hurryin' along then, for Mary ain't the kind that likes to be kep' waitin'," says she.

"I s'pose," says I, "that you don't keer of I stop and talk to you fer a minute, do you?"

"I ain't keerin' what you do," says she, kinder sullen.

"You look like you wuz expectin' somebody yerself," says I, feelin' ez I'd like to choke whoever the feller wuz.

"Tint's what," says she, and I felt more'n ever like chokin' somebody.

"Who is it?" says I, watchin' the streaks uv a laugh 'round her mouth and eyes.

"That's for me to know and you to find out," says she, laughin' right out.

"I reckon I'll be goin' on down to Mary's," says I, thinkin' that I wuzn't makin' nothin' hangin' 'round Susan.

"Mebbe you wouldn't ef you know'd who wuz comin'," says she, kinder reachin' over the gate.

"Well, tell me," says I, "and see ef I'll stay."

"I reckon not," says she, still a-nagin' me, "mebbe they wouldn't like it."

"Who's they?" says I.

"She give a little chuckle, and I come up to the gate and rested my hands on it to one side uv her."

"Pap and mother," says she. "They've gone down to the schoolhouse to preachin' and won't be back tell 8 o'clock."

"Ain't you kinder lonesome waitin' hyer yerself, Susan?" says I, half way tryin' to pull the gate open, but she held it shet.

"I reckon I wuz," says she. "That's why I came out and hung on the gate. It's mighty still like in the house."

"You reckon you wuz?" says I. "Ain't you now?" and I chucked to myself for ketebin' her.

"Praps I am praps I ain't," she sniggered, and tossed her head.

"I tried to open the gate, but she held it shet."

"Ef you want me to stay, why don't you say so?" says I, gettin' ugly.

"I reckon you kin ef you want to," says she, mighty pecky.

"Susan," says I, "what's the use uv foolin'?"

"Foolin' about what?" says she.

"About me and you," says I.

"I ain't a foolin'," says she.

"You air," says I, "and you know it."

"Ef you don't like me, Lem Skaggs," says she, hridin' up all over, "you kin go 'long. I didn't ask you to stop, did I?"

"But I do like you, Susan," says I, gittin' skeert, and tryin' to pull the gate open so's I could git clost enough to her to coax her.

"I reckon you like Mary Finner a sight better," says she, holdin' the gate ag'in me.

"I reckon I don't," says I, and I could feel the gate give a little.

"You wouldn't talk that a-way ef she wuz in hearin' distance," says she.

"Wouldn't I?" says I, and I heaved and sot on the gate, but it didn't move a peg. "You jist fetch her up here and see ef I wouldn't."

"No, you jist go down thar," says she. "Thar's whar you started fer."

"I didn't do nothin' uv the sort," says I, gittin' despriter every minute.

"You told me you did," says she, and I could feel the gate give some and then shot up ag'in."

"You oughter know, Susan," says I, serious, "that I was jist a-foolin'." and I could feel the gate a-givin' wny and shettin' and then givin' way ag'in."

"An' you ain't lyin' now, Lem," says she, a heap sight softer than any time in her life.

"Course I ain't, Susan," says I, and the gate come open about six inches.

"Ef I only thought you wuzn't, Lem," says she, lettin' the gate slip my way a leetle more every minute.

"You know I ain't, Susan," says I, givin' the gate the strongest pull yet.

"You know it, and you know I never give a snap uv my finger fer any other gal in these parts, and that all the time I've been n-hankerin' after you and wantin' you for my wife, but you kep' foolin' with me all along and bustin' my heart mighty nigh, and makin' me want to go off and chop a tree down on myself. You know it, Susan, you know it," and she h'isted her hands and the gate swung wide open.

"What about Mary?" says she, standin' thar before me lookin' sweet-er'n peaches and roses.

"Hang Mary," says I, clean forgittin' my manners, and I reach out both hands fer Susan.

"Oh, Lem," says she, and—well, Colonel," he laughed, as his honest face reddened beneath its saffron hue, "I reckon you're old enough to know the balance."

"I wouldn't be surprised, Lem," I replied, blushing just a shade myself as a memory or two came slowly back from the rosy past.

He looked up smiling.

"And say, Colonel," he said, "I wuzn't any purtier that night than I wuz before."

"Come off, Lemuel," said I, slapping him on the back, "it was so dark Susan couldn't see you."

CHILDREN BY THE DOZEN.

Three Families in Succession Have Each Twelve Descendants.

Mrs. Matilda Craig, who lives near Sand Hill, Lewis county, Ky., is the oldest child of a family of twelve children. Her mother was the youngest child of a dozen children, Mrs. Craig is the mother of a dozen children, and all three of these families had a pair of twins. Mrs. Craig was born May 3, 1823, in Bath county, and if she lives to see May 3 next she will have been married 50 years. Her children and grandchildren and one great-grandchild have made arrangements to hold a re-union at the old homestead on this fiftieth anniversary day golden wedding of their parents, and the event is looked forward to with pleasure and delight. A number of ministers who have officiated at the marriage of the children have accepted invitations to be present, and prayers, and songs, and reminiscences and tears of joy will be mingled together.

Has His Jaw Broken in a Joking Way.

R. E. Pratt, a prominent grain dealer of Chicago, is known as a practical joker. Ascending in an elevator with Mr. Parker the other day Mr. Pratt gave his friend a little tap on the shoulder and turned aside with an innocent look toward the top of the elevator shaft. Mr. Parker, who is a tall and heavily built man, was standing close to Mr. Pratt when the little joke was perpetrated and turning suddenly to see who touched, brought his elbow around with a powerful swing. It caught Mr. Pratt directly under the chin and broke his jaw in two places.

MINERALS.

The Zircon has been found in California.

The opal has been found in New Mexico.

Green crocidolite is found in New Mexico.

Alabaster exists in seventeen different states.

The Venus hair stone is found in New Mexico.

Rose quartz is found in Colorado and Montana.

Rhode Island in 1891 produced 500 tons of coal.

Our total product of zinc in 1890 was 63,683 tons.

Marble is said to exist in twenty-four of our states.

Serpentine exists in New England and Virginia.

Coral, white and red, is found on the Florida coast.

The chrysoprase has been found in North Carolina.

Jet has been discovered in a dozen different places.

The greatly wise to talk with our past hours.

Ask them what report they bore to heaven.

WAS A BOLD PURITAN.

FOUNDER OF NAME AND FAME OF A GREAT FAM LY.

John Endicott of Massachusetts Was One of the Original Salem Settlers—His Famous Pear-Tree Still to Be Seen on the Old Farm.

(Danvers, Mass., Correspondence.)

ALEM and Danvers, of witchcraft distinction, center all the enthusiasm of visitors that is not expended on Hawthorne associations about those weird days of 1632. But there are two generations of years anterior, even to that early date, which makes these old colonial settlements notable and interesting. Moreover, there is a living link in ancient Danvers which connects this earliest New World life with today—a fruit tree of indubitable age, planted by John Endicott himself, the Puritan par excellence.

Now, in this year of grace 1895, 263 years since it was planted in the sunny meadow of the "Endicott grant," it flourishes its annual output of gnarly pears, unrivaled in all the land—if not in fruit of juicy excellence, at least in antiquarian interest. This propped-up shell of a tree, with apparently all its inner integuments gone, nothing but the outer bark remaining, and the substance of that split in twain, stands



alone of all the host of thrifty trees, the pride of the colonial governor's heart, whose number gave to the original manor of 300 acres its patronymic orchard farm. How lovely the site is! Upland and meadow, it stretches away between two silvery rivers, a fair and fertile farm, once included within Salem limits, now set off with old witchcraft Salem village, into the town of Danvers. The shrewd old governor was a good judge of land. It was in 1628 when he with his wife, Anne Gower, and that determined company of a hundred or so followed the Plymouth Pilgrims and founded Salem, in the New World, the famous Massachusetts Bay colony. According to the quaint chronicle, in "Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Saviour in New England." "The much honored Mr. John Endicott came over with them to govern, a fit instrument to begin this wilderness work, of courage bold, undaunted, yet sociable, and of a cheerful spirit, loving and austere, applying himself to either, as occasion served." Occasion quickly served in the case of the rollicking scoffers at Merry Mount, and, while Miles Standish, from the Plymouth colony, captured the reprobate Morton—"the devil in the Massachusetts paradise"—preparatory to shipping him back to England, Endicott, the head of the Massachusetts Bay colony, and a sturdy leader of Aprilions, solemnly chapped down the May pole "idol," and ordained that the place should be no longer be called Merry Mount, but Mount Dagon, in memory of the Philistine image that fell down before the ark.

Thus, promptly on his arrival, despite the threatened onslaught of the Saugus Indians, did he march his soldiers on to "rebuke profaneness and to admonish them to look to it that they walk better." There were no such May dances in righteous Salem. There the house lots were being apportioned by the "loving and austere" governor, the first streets laid out, the first Puritan Church in America organized, and, according to "Wonder-Working Providence," again, "this church of Christ being thus begun, the Lord, with the water spouts of His tender mercy, caused to increase and fructify."

Who paints the first governor's picture so vividly as Hawthorne in his "Twice Told Tales; Endicott and the Red Cross?" The famous Puritan, in his armor, the colonists assembled in Salem Townhouse Square; Roger Williams, the minister of the adjoining meeting house (whose timbers are so cherished in Salem today); the train band of the church militant; the red cross flag with symbol rent away by Endicott's sword, and his resolute voice ringing out, "Beat a flourish, drummer, in honor of the ensign of New England. Neither pope nor tyrant hath part in it now!" "With a cry of triumph," says Hawthorne, "the people gave their sanction to one of the boldest exploits which our history records, and forever honored by the name of Endicott! We look back through the mist of ages and recognize in the rending of the red cross from New England's banner the first omen of that deliverance which our fathers consummated after the bones of the stern Puritan had lain more than a century in the dust." Of such uncompromising stuff was this dogmatic leader made! Small wonder, then, that he was soon super-

sed as governor, especially as the Brownes—two men whom he, in his opposition to all ecclesiasticism, expelled from the colony because of their devotion to the Episcopal form of worship—were making trouble for him in England. His successor, John Winthrop, was his good friend, however, and, relieved from the cares of the first office in the colony, the thrifty pioneer had time to make the wilderness blossom as the rose with vineyards and orchards.

In the Salem court house a scholarly incumbent showed the writer how and when the Endicott grant, over which we were to have an afternoon's ramble, was made. The government of the colony was vested in a governor, deputy governor, and eighteen assistants, chosen by the freemen. Four general courts were held each year, when all the freemen were to assemble, but other courts were to be held by these officers. At such a court as the last named, the three hundred acres of land between the two rivers of ponderous Indian names (now called Waters and Crane rivers) were granted to Captain John Endicott July 3, 1632. Much of the land was covered with birches when the grant was made, and aside from its Indian title it was known in English as Birchwood, but when the governor had cleared it he named it Orchard Farm, calling the stream toward which it principally sloped "Cow-House River," with a characteristic absence of sentiment. He loved the spot more than his "Broadfield" in Salem, and his tillage made it famous.

The Salem planters wanted to raise tobacco. Endicott thought it injurious to health and morals, and this differ-



ence of opinion was another source of alienation. The Rev. Mr. Higginson, the Salem minister, writes very early. "Our governor has planted a vineyard with green hope of increase," but later accounts would indicate that grapes were not a success. Not so with his orchards, however. There is a sufficient record of his bargain with William Trask, when he sold him 500 apple trees, for which he received 250 acres of land. A fine pioneer nurseryman the Puritan governor had become, albeit he does not so figure in history. When this "Endicott grant" was made, he had lost the wife who crossed the seas with him—the Anne Gower who was niece or cousin to Governor Matthew Craddock of colonial fame, and whose fairly wrought sampler is triumphantly exhibited, with her husband's sun-dial, in the Essex Institute

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at Salem. His second wife was Elizabeth Gibson of Cambridge, England, and the year he acquired his manor land his first son, John, was born. Three years later, Zerubbabel, the colonial physician, saw the light on the Orchard Farm. It was he who built the old-fashioned homestead, still standing—with its quaint, low-studded roominess—not far from the site of the original house and that older survivor, the pear tree.

Dr. Zerubbabel, Endicott's second wife, who outlived him, was Elizabeth Whitthrop, daughter of John Whitthrop, Jr., governor of Connecticut, and in his will she is thus dowered: "She shall enjoy my now dwelling-house so long as she shall be pleased to live upon the farm orchard." At his death, in 1684, (nineteen years after his father, the great emigrant), we read that "Nathan-

iel Felton, Sen., and Joseph Hutchinson went to view his estate and they appraised the property in certain terms: "In the new house," and other property which was "In the old house." This may bear out the statement made to us by the present courteous occupant, that part of the original house of the governor was moved to this point and added to. Before this time the Endicott possessions covered a much larger territory—a full thousand acres—taking in the now famous Witchhouse Farm, the Rebecca nurse homestead, which John, Jr., left to his wife, and that estate adjoining on which the Provincial mansion, known as the Collins House, was built. This was the renowned headquarters of General Gage, now called The Lindens, the home of the Endicott cousins, the Peabodys. In the meadow, near the river, is the governor's old spring—the

Shaded spring, whereof he drank, On the pleasant willow bank. Further up on the river shore is the Endicott burying place, with the old stones dating back to the third generation from the colonial ancestor. Up to the fourth generation the name was spelled with an e for the second syllable; after that it becomes the more familiar Endicott. The headstones in the inclosed pine grove burial plot bear no other name than Endicott, but it is said that at the time General Gage was quartered in the near-by beautiful Collins House, British officers, who formed his bodyguard and died in camp, were buried in this aristocratic inclosure. Several slaves were also interred among the family bones, but only the greensward marks sur-



The town house is one of the handsomest of old Salem mansions, sometimes called the Cabot House, built before the Revolution and preserving its fine colonial architecture by the also remodeling of Judge Endicott. The judge himself was born in the still more notable Crowninshield house on Derby street, his family belonging to that distinguished family. The exclusiveness of these old aristocratic Salem families has not prevented a worthy development of public spirit in this vicinity, and the memorials of the very earliest times, from John Endicott down, are accessible to those who do but seek.

It is but a charming drive to the summer home of the most distinguished representative of the Endicott family in this generation, Mr. William C. Endicott, the secretary of war in the first Cleveland administration, or to his Salem mansion on old Essex street. The country home in Danvers is a beautiful house set in a park like an English estate, on the Newburyport turnpike, built in 1860, and long owned by Captain Joseph Peabody of Salem. Mrs. Endicott is the granddaughter of Captain Peabody.

Mrs. J. Money came up to this. John William, an old miser, living in Marion county, Ala., lost the savings of a lifetime a few nights ago. He had opened a box in which he kept his fortune, about \$3,000, and was counting the money of a table with the intention of depositing it in a bank, an attempt having recently been made to rob him. While thus engaged he imagined he heard some one trying to effect an entrance into his house, and, rising suddenly, he overturned the table, on which, beside his greenbacks, was a kerosene lamp. The lamp exploded, burning the money, the dwelling, and all of its contents, excepting the miser, who barely escaped with his life, being so badly burned in trying to save his treasure it is thought he will die.

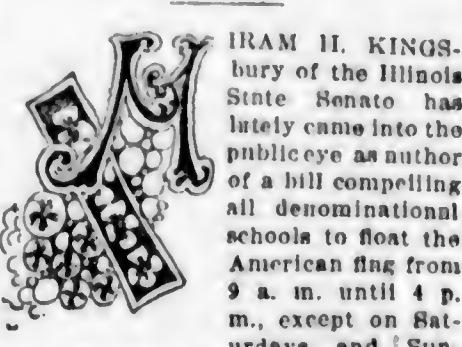
Necessary Precaution. First Desperado—"Bill, is the front gate propped open, and have you got some red pepper all ready to throw at the dog." Second Desperado—"Yes, go ahead." First Desperado—at front door a few moments later, protected by coat-of-mail, haso ball catcher's mask and drum-major's bearskin cap—"I am taking orders, sir, for the Authorized Edition of the Horr-Harvey Debate on the Silver Question, sir."

Savage as a Pig. It is declared that men in a savage state never have the toothache. We never have seen any one with the toothache who was not in a savage state.

HIRAM H. KINGSBURY.

HE IS THE FATHER OF THE AMERICAN FLAG LAW.

Introduced the Bill Compelling the Parochial Schools in Illinois to Display Old Glory During School Hours—Believes He is Right.



HIRAM H. KINGSBURY of the Illinois State Senate has lately come into the public eye as author of a bill compelling all denominational schools to float the American flag from 9 a. m. until 4 p. m., except on Saturdays and Sundays. Senator Kingsbury was born in Meigs county, Ohio, April 3, 1840. In 1846 his father immigrated to Illinois and located at Mount Carmel, where soon after his mother died, and Hiram went to live with an uncle near Friendsville, Walsh county, Illinois. In 1848 his father married Mary Ann Henisee, widowed daughter of Rev. John Dollahan, who lived five miles north of Lawrenceville, Lawrence county, Illinois, and settled at Princeton, in the eastern border of Richland county, where Senator Kingsbury grew up to manhood, working in his father's store and on the farm until he was of age. His education was obtained in the old schoolhouses common in the country at that time, and he was compelled to walk three miles each day to and from school. Oct. 10, 1864, Mr. Kingsbury married Miss Josephine McGiffin at Olney and has been a resident at that place ever since, with the exception of seven years' residence at Flora, Ill., during which time he claimed Olney as his home. Mr. Kingsbury enlisted at the outbreak of the war in Company D, Eighth Illinois Infantry, the first company to leave the county, in the three months' service. At the end of his enlistment, his health being broken down, he returned home and was confined to his bed for nearly three years.

He has held a number of important positions of trust, among which are: Express agent, three years; city treasurer, six years—being re-elected three consecutive terms; police magistrate, four years, and a member of the board of supervisors one term. His duties were always discharged with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. He is an honorable, upright Christian gentleman, and would scorn to do a mean or unkind act. During his residence at Flora he was elected city clerk one term and also alderman one term.

Mr. Kingsbury's family consists of



SENATOR KINGSBURY

his estimable wife, three sons and three daughters. The son, the eldest of the children, is dead. One of his sons is now studying law in Olney, and another is filling a position in the Western Union Telegraph Company's office in Olney.

Mr. Kingsbury is an earnest and active member of the Presbyterian church, and always makes it his duty to "practise what he preaches." He has been a republican all his life, and, while he is not a politician, he is in sympathy with the common people and does his duty as he thinks best for the whole people. Mr. Kingsbury accepted the nomination for state senator after several leading republican politicians of the district had refused, they thinking it would be a hopeless race in a democratic district, and one that had always sent a democrat to the senate. Nevertheless, Mr. Kingsbury accepted the nomination in good faith and made a thorough canvass of the four counties comprising the district—Crawford, Jasper, Lawrence and Richland—and was elected by 752 majority, while the rest of the ticket was elected by the democrats by 775 majority.

Senator Kingsbury is a firm believer in the constitutionality of the "flag law," and thinks as the years pass by the majority of the people will take sides with him and defeat "old glory" as she floats over every schoolhouse and public building in the state of Illinois.

Little Traveler in America. Carl Seemen, 6 years old, passed through Chicago last Monday on his way to Monterey, Cal., from Mecklenburg-Sterlitz, Germany. He was alone and could speak no English. He was dressed in blue flannel, carried a neat little cane and wore an up-to-date straw hat. The child was ticketed very much as a case of dry goods would be. On the right arm is sewed a piece of canvas, on which is written his name and destination. He had through tickets to Monterey and \$25 in his purse.

Our great jewelry and silverware sale is still on. Others are getting the best goods for the least money. Why not you? Penny's Drug and Jewelry Store.

PERSONAL POINTS.

Mrs. Ed Wilkinson is visiting Mrs. Frank Wilkinson at Hurlin.

Mr. THURLOW WOOD JONES has gone on the road for a clothing house.

Mrs. LOU SHANKS has returned from a visit to her sister at Chattanooga.

W. THORNTON WILLIS spent several days with his home-folks in Jessamine.

Hon. HARVEY HIRM went up Tuesday to attend court at London and Pineville.

Mr. S. H. SHANKS has gone to Cincinnati to buy new goods for W. H. Shanks.

Mr. G. L. PENNY spent several days of this week in Louisville and Cincinnati.

MASTER LLOYD MARRE is visiting the family of Mr. J. T. Hackley at "Happy Valley."

Mrs. JAMES T. HACKLEY returned Tuesday from a month's visit to relatives in Virginia.

Miss REBECCA SPOONMORR has moved into one of Miss Little Beasley's houses on West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. FRITCHARD, of Mannington, Va., have been on a visit to Mr. and T. A. Coulter.

Mrs. M. J. MURPHY has returned from Rock Castle Springs and is again with her daughter, Mrs. J. S. Hughes.

M. W. JOHNSON, agent of the Mutual Life of New York, was here yesterday and wrote \$30,000 in policies.

Mrs. SALLIE FRITHMAN and Mr. W. D. Weatherford, of Hustonville, were down to hear Bro. Himes Wednesday night.

Miss JULIA PEYTON, who has spent the summer with Mrs. S. P. Staggs and other friends, returned to Louisville Tuesday.

Miss MOLLIE HENDRICKS and Mr. Chas. Hendricks, of Missouri, have been the guest of Rev. W. J. Carson, of the West End.

Mrs. SALLIE MILLER left Wednesday for a visit to friends at Somerset, after which she will return to her home at Kansas City.

"Miss MARY BRUCE has a new bonnet with the only blue birds on it we have seen this season," is the way a rural correspondent of a country exchange puts it.

Mr. JAMES B. OWENS, of Bowling Green, was up to see his brother, S. M. Owens, who recently suffered a severe kick from a horse. He found him doing well and says he will not lose the sight of his eye.

Mrs. BRACK GRAVES and F. S. Graves were down from Livingston Tuesday to purchase a casket for Little Grace, daughter of Rev. J. M. Walton, who died of brain disease. The remains were taken next day to Greensburg for interment.

Mr. S. W. PETTIBONE and wife, of Louisville, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Flowers. Mr. Pettibone is one of the best engineers in the service of the L. & N., as well as one of the best informed men on any subject that we have seen in many a day, and we enjoyed his call at our office very much.

Dr. L. H. BLANTON, of Central University, was here yesterday. He says the matriculates this year number 200, which are more than any other year at this time. The foot ball eleven of the college will play the Vanderhilt to-morrow at Richmond and the doctor extended a general invitation to our people to come up and see his boys "do 'em up."

CITY AND VICINITY.

New goods every day at Danks'.

For oysters, celery and fruits see E. J. Foley.

A new and large line of neck wear at Shanks'.

Look at our \$19, \$22, \$27.50 fur capes Severance & Son.

Remnants of crepons for strips cheap at Severance & Son.

A nice line of ladies McIntoshes just received at Shanks'.

A good line of boys clothing just received at Shanks'.

Beautiful silk shade banquet lamps at Danks, the leading jeweler.

We have a complete line of sundries and toilet articles. W. B. McRoberts.

Pocket knives and razors guaranteed. See our new line. W. H. Wearon & Co.

Tickets to the Tardif school entertainment for sale at John Cook's barber shop.

Ladies can find the newest styles, fit and finish for Fall dresses at Miss Mary D. Smith.

Get our prices on black and blue sergees and henriettes before investing. W. H. Shanks.

For good, strong hazzies, lap robes and horse blankets at your own price, see M. S. & J. W. Baughman.

While shoveling dirt at Bone's Gap-Tunnel on the K. C., Frank Racks was caught by a landslide and crushed to death.

A new line leather belts at Shanks'.

Onyx tables at Danks, the jeweler.

Buy a "Wonder." W. H. Wearon & Co.

Sattens for comfort \$12 at Severance & Son.

Come and see our silk and wool plaids for waist. Hughes & Tate.

Wrappers goods and crepons in great variety just received at Shanks'.

Don't fail to see our \$10, \$12 and \$15 suits, the best ever offered at the price. Hughes & Tate.

The race for connicemen in Danville is creating much more interest than the State and Legislative contests.

In the two extra pages sent out with issue will be found much interesting matter, both on the currency and other timely topics.

There's another boy at Judge Wallace E. Varnou's. It arrived Wednesday and has been named, Estill, which is the middle name of his father.

Nothing better for a wedding present than one of our lovely Onyx tables, topped off by a beautiful silk shade banquet lamp. Danks, the jeweler.

The Advocate says that Dr. O'Rear figures that Hardin will be elected by 40,307 majority over Bradley. Correct. Those are the exact figures.

Heard Tyler and Alexander at the court-house this afternoon. Both are pleasing speakers and will be able to make it mighty clear to you, why you should vote the democratic ticket from stem to stern.

No rain yet and no signs of any. Meantime the earth gets dryer and dryer and stock water scarcer. The situation is a grave one. Let the prayers of the right-sons be sent up for a regular down pour and we are told that they will avail.

Mr. WILL SEVERANCE has purchased the John Bell Gibson property on Lancaster street from the First National Bank, which bid it in at the sale a month ago for \$2,605, the same price paid by the bank. He will occupy it on and after Jan. 1.

We hear that Judge Davison has got "them 'ere kyards" defending his administration against the democratic charge that it has been far from economical, but he has not put any of them out that we have seen. Perhaps he is so pleased with them he will keep them all to read himself.

A DISPATCH from Lancaster says the Bradley men, who are opposed to putting out a candidate for the Legislature, were downed in their effort to prevent it, and a convention has been called by the republican county committee to assemble next Saturday for the purpose of putting out a candidate.

DEATH.—The well-known and highly thought of colored man, John Cook, aged 70 years, died Tuesday afternoon from heart failure. He was the father of 13 children, eight of whom are alive. The funeral was at the Christian church Wednesday afternoon conducted by the U. B. F. lodge of which he was a member.

Without taking time to think that there would be no moon last night, the INTERIOR JOURNAL got caught on the statement that a total eclipse of that luminary would occur. Some wag of an editor started the item and the other suckers, of whom we have to acknowledge we were one of which, kept it a-going.

The Joseph Price Hospital here, conducted by Drs. J. G. Carpenter and J. F. Peyton, is proving both a great convenience to the afflicted, as well as a source of profit to the owners. It is nearly always filled with patients, although there are nine beds. Expert nurses, skillful treatment, nice board and reasonable rates combine to make the hospital an institution to which the afflicted can always come with confidence that they will be well cared for and made whole if in the power of science to do so.

CAPTURED.—Henry Carter and Lee Smith, two young men from Athens, Fayette county, delivered Alex. Rice to the jailer here yesterday and will get the reward of \$200 offered by the governor and \$100 by friends of the murdered man. It will be remembered that Rice killed Simon Higgins, of Crab Orchard, a few weeks ago for no apparent provocation as reported and made his escape. The young men saw a notice of the killing and ascription of the negro and got onto his tracks. They found him at the home of Will Beasley, at Muller's Station, Bourbon county, Wednesday night and captured him without any trouble. A knife and razor were found on his person. He is a very black negro and has not a prepossessing appearance. He says he was bound to kill Higgins or get killed. Higgins had applied a vile epithet to him and was drawing his pistol when he fired the fatal shot.

Fearing violence, Judge Davison ordered the prisoner to the Danville jail, after he had waived examination and Sheriff T. D. Newland took him thither last evening.

—Robert J. led in three straight heats at Lexington Wednesday. Frank Agan 2d each time. Joe Patchen no better than last in any heat. Best time 2:05.

PERFUMERY, colognes, bay rum, Florida water. Extracts for the handkerchief. Our stock comprises all of the popular odors. Craig & Hocker.

The mail man on 26 yesterday morning was either asleep or rattled. He failed to put off any mail here and of a consequence we had none from the mountains or from the K. O. till in the afternoon.

The democratic candidates, Hon. E. T. Tyler, for lieutenant governor, and Hon. George H. Alexander, for railroad commissioner, will speak at the court-house to-day, Friday, at 1 p. m. A rousing crowd ought to greet them.

A Good Show.—At the entertainment to be given by Prof. Tardif's school at Walton's Opera House to night, 18th, the rows of seats extending from the stage to the rear on the street side of the auditorium will be reserved for white people, who are respectfully invited to attend. A good entertainment, with excellent music, both vocal and instrumental, is promised and it will be well worth the quarter charged for admission.

Rev. GEORGE O. BARNES continues to hold forth to large and deeply interested crowds. Age does not wither nor custom stale the infinite variety of this most entertaining and delightful of preachers and although he is high on to three score and ten he retains most of the fire and vigor that has always characterized him and impressed people with the sincerity of his convictions. Miss Marie's music is charming and the services are thoroughly enjoyed by all who attend.

A SPUMAN of democrats who had said they would not vote for North because of his free turnpike ideas have reconsidered and now tell us that they will vote for him. King is and has been a very blatant free-turnpike and nothing can be gained by permitting his election over North. Mr. N. is a worthy gentleman in every respect, besides a vote for him is a vote for Gov. McCreary and every democrat in Lincoln should work and vote to help promote our excellent Congressman, who has served us so acceptably. The turnpike question has been eliminated from the contest by both men espousing the cause. North represents your principles in every other particular, so vote for him and the whole democratic ticket, State and local.

AS—ASSIGNMENTS.—Col. W. G. Welch has made an assignment to K. C. Warren for the benefit of his creditors in which he transfers all his property not exempt under the laws of Kentucky. No statement of assets or liabilities is made. Mr. John C. Gooch, of Waynesburg, has also assigned. L. G. Gooch is made assignee. No schedule of debts or assets is given in this assignment either.

The St Perkins company is billed for Walton's Opera House, Oct. 25. This company is meeting with great success all over the country and is receiving flattering press notices. Their midday parade is novel and funny and the band is the talk of every town they have played in. They give a free band concert in front of the opera house at 7 o'clock and all lovers of classical music should hear it. Remember the date. Admission 25, 50 and 75c, according to parts of house.

SPEAKING.—The following speakers will address the voters of Lincoln county at the times and places named below: J. B. Paxton and Harvey Helm, Preachersville, Oct. 22, at 2 p. m.; McKinney, 23, at 2; Higgins' school-house, 24, at 2; Hustonville, 26, at 2; W. H. Miller, Goshen, 19th, 2; Highland, 24, at 2; Ottenheim, 26, at 2; R. C. Warren, W. E. Varnon and John S. Owsley, Jr., Crab Orchard, Oct. 19, at 2; Rowland, 19, at 7; Richards' school-house, 22, at 2; Millersville, 24, at 2; Waynesburg, 26, at 2; Kingsville, 26, at 7. Everybody invited.

VOTED FOR A NEGRO.—Getting an intimation that Mr. B. B. King, republican candidate for the Legislature, had voted for a negro over as good a man as there is in the State, we examined the records in the county clerk's office and found that in 1883 he voted for the negro Asbury over Mr. Cecil for register of the land office. He can not excuse himself either by saying he simply voted the republican ticket straight, because he did not do so. At the same election he scratched the republican and voted for P. W. Hardin for attorney general. It is natural to expect that a man who would vote for a negro, will, if elected vote for a bill for negro equality in hotels, theatres and every other place. If you want that kind of thing you can vote for Mr. King. If you want the present status of affairs as to the negro to remain vote for North. He doesn't take negro in his.

SILK SHADES, BANQUET LAMPS, ONYX TABLES.

The First Shipment of these Handsome Goods Have Arrived. Call and see them.

DANKS, The Jeweler.

People Will Talk

And you can't blame them when they see our store full of pretty new goods. If need a

A Fur Cape,
A Cloth Cape,
A New Jacket,
A New Dress,

Look at our goods before buying. We will save you money. Our Winter Wraps are coming in every day. We have New Percales, solid and figured. Outing and Teasel Down Cloths for Wrappers and Breakfast Jackets, New Crepons for Dresses and Wrappers and hundreds of other new things to show you.

Severance & Son.

IF : ECONOMY

Is on your mind here is just the thing you want. One of our \$10, \$12 or \$15 suits or overcoats. One of our Men's Shoes at \$1.50, the best ever offered. One of our

Ladies' Genuine Dongola Shoes \$1.25 & \$1.50.

One of our Men's French Calf at \$3. A pair of our Men's Black Cheviot Pants at \$1.50 and \$2. One of our best McIntoshes at \$4 and we will run prices all through at low grade so that every dollar will bring large returns. Our Dress Goods Trimmings, Cloaks, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, and every thing we will sell is priced to suit the times. Come and see for yourself.

HUGHES & TATE.

POLITICS IS THE QUESTION

Of the Hour, so are the Prices of our Goods for the Welfare of Our Patrons We do not believe in cutting our prices when you are supplied with your wants, but

GIVE YOU THE CUT NOW.

Our stock is now complete. We have again replenished for the fall trade and are giving you unequalled

BARGAINS!

Just look at these prices and come in and

Examine Our Goods.

A Good Black or Brown Cheviot, \$5. A Brown all-wool suit, good goods single breasted, \$7.

Double-breasted \$7.50. Black all-wool cheviot, Double Breasted \$10. Grey Double Breasted all-wool, \$10. Scotch Tweed, \$13.50. All of these goods have never been sold at such prices.

OVERCOATS!



Extra Long Ulster, Brown, \$5. Dress Coat, Velvet Collar, \$5. Blk. and Blue Beaver \$7.50. All wool Beaver, Black and Blue, \$10. Imported Black and Blue Beaver, Extra Long, \$12. Imported Irish Freiss Ulster, extra long, \$12. Other bargains too numerous to mention at equal bargains.

CHILDREN'S SUITS.

Black and blue Cheviots, \$2; Black and Blue All Wool, \$3; Combination Suit, \$3.

Good All - Wool Pants, 50c.

Double Seat and Double Knee

NECKWEAR.

Unequaled For Style And Fabric,

For 50c. Sold in Large Cities for 75c and \$1.

UNDERWEAR!

Sold Cheaper and better quality than ever heard of before. LOOK at our Line Before Buying.

We Can save You Your Toll.

—IN—

Hats, Caps, McIntoshes, Shirts and Umbrellas

Our Stock Cannot be Surpassed in quality or price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Prompt attention given to mail orders.

THE GLOBE,

Strictly One Price Clothing House

J. L. Frohman & Co.,
Danville, - - - - - Kentucky.

